

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. FOWNING, Editor and Proprietor.

THE CARSON MINT.

The Law of Congress Which Established It.

THE ILLEGAL METHODS RESORTED TO TO CLOSE IT.

An Exhaustive Review of the Whole Subject—Senator Stewart's Letter to Secretary Windom.

April 22, 1889.

SEN.—On March 3, 1889, an Act was passed appropriating \$100,000 for the establishment of a branch mint at Carson City, Nevada, the first section of which declares that:

"A branch of the mint of the United States be located and established at Carson City, in the Territory of Nevada, for the coinage of gold and silver." (12 U. S. Stat., p. 770.)

In June, 1888, an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, providing for the sum of \$150,000 for the completion of the Carson mint, was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Fessenden, who had been Secretary of the Treasury, was then a member of the Senate. He said that he was opposed to establishing a mint at Carson City unless the Government was committed to the policy of having one there. He thought the project had been abandoned, but when the Act of March 3, 1889, establishing the mint, was called to his attention, he remarked:

"It has been decided to have a mint there. I have nothing further to say." (Congressional Globe, 1887-'88, 2d Session, 40th Congress, part 4, p. 3,578.)

The appropriation was made and has been followed by annual appropriations ever since, not only to complete the institution, but to continue it in operation as a mint, and the intention of Congress to have it conducted as a mint has been made manifest in every appropriation by providing for the pay of all officers, and for all material necessary to carry on coinage operations.

Section 3,495 of the Revised Statutes provides:

"The different mints and assay offices shall be known as . . . Fourth, The Mint of the United States at Carson."

The Act of March 3, 1883, established the Carson mint for the coinage of gold and silver. It has never been repealed. There is no provision in it or any other Act by which such coinage operations can be discontinued.

Section 3,496 provides:

"The officers of each mint shall be a Superintendent, an Assayer, a Melter and Refiner and a Coiner."

Section 3,498 provides:

"The officers of the several mints shall be entitled to the following salaries, to be paid monthly:

"Fourth, The Superintendent of the mint at Carson City to three thousand dollars a year.

"Fifth, The Assayer, the Melter and Refiner and the Coiner of the Mint at Carson City to two thousand five hundred dollars a year each."

Annual appropriations for the payment of the salaries of these officers have been continually made. This would not have been done if Congress had not intended that coinage operations should be carried on.

The Silver Coinage Act of February 29, 1878, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall buy, for coinage, at the market price, not less than two, nor more than four million dollars' worth of silver bullion per month. The Director of the Mint, however, has made regulations the effects of which are (as I shall hereafter show) to deny the payment of the market price for silver bullion to persons offering such bullion for sale at the Carson Mint.

Section 3,526 provides for the purchase of silver bullion at the various mints and assay offices of the United States. It could not be purchased elsewhere with convenience because there would be no official information at hand as to its value. It is also provided by this section that:

"The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the Silver-Profits Fund. This fund shall be charged with . . . the expense of distributing such silver coins as hereinafter provided."

The mode for distributing silver coins, the expense for doing which is provided for in the above section, is prescribed in the following section, 3,537, which provides:

"It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same (meaning silver coin) from time to time, to the assistant Treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury."

This is a direct provision of law for paying the expense of the transportation of silver coins from the mints to such Assistant Treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States as may be required by the "Directors of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury."

This provision of law, as well as that in the Act of February 28, 1878, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the market price for silver bullion, has been disregarded by the Director of the Mint so far as the Carson Mint is concerned. There has been deducted from the price paid for bullion offered for sale at that mint, sums sufficient to pay for the transportation of the coin resulting from such bullion to the Atlantic Coast, without regard as to whether such transportation was required or not.

The Director of the Mint, in his annual report for 1888, under title "Mint at Carson," says:

"For some time prior to March, 1885, Assistant Secretary French, Treasurer Wy-

man and Director of the Mint Bureau, recommended acceptance of offers for sale of silver to be delivered at Carson only when the rates were such that the cost of transporting the resulting coin to the Atlantic Coast, added to the price of bullion would not exceed the cost at the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans." (Report Secretary of the Treasury 1886, vol. 1, Finance, p. 183.)

It will be seen by Senate Executive Document No. 3, 2d session, 50th Congress, that the Director of the Mint acted in accordance with this recommendation. For, example, on March 5th, 1885, three days before the suspension of business at the Carson Mint, E. Williams, a banker of Carson City, and the representative of several Comstock mines, offered 30,000 fine ounces of silver for sale at \$1.06375 per fine ounce, which offer was accepted, and on the same day 295,000 fine ounces of silver was purchased from five different Eastern firms at prices ranging from \$1.0746 per fine ounce, the latter price being \$0.1085 more per fine ounce than was paid to Mr. Williams. But on April 9, 1885, Mr. Williams offered 55,000 fine ounces of silver for sale at \$1.0625 per fine ounce. This offer was not accepted, although 400,000 fine ounces of silver was purchased on the same day from four Eastern firms at prices ranging from \$1.0702 to \$1.0733 per fine ounce. Mr. Williams offered to sell silver bullion on three other days after the above date for much less than was paid to Eastern parties on the same days, and on one occasion (April 23, 1885,) he offered to sell bullion for more than 2½ cents less per fine ounce than was paid on that day to one of the Eastern bidders. Several other large purchases were made on this day at prices more than two cents per fine ounce greater than that for which Mr. Williams offered to sell. (See Sen. Ex. Doc. 3, 2d sess. 50th Congress, pp. 102 to 105.)

This document shows that Mr. Williams made no more offers after May 6, 1885. Two days later the Superintendent of the Carson Mint was instructed by Department order, to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion, notwithstanding such bullion was offered for sale at this mint at prices from one to over 2½ cents per fine ounce cheaper than was paid to Eastern bidders.

The Director of the Mint states in his report for 1886, that on June 11, 1885, the Secretary of the Treasury "further directed that no silver be purchased (at the Carson Mint), except silver 'parted' from gold and deposits of mutilated United States coin, and also that a charge be imposed on deposits of gold bullion to cover transportation to the Mint at San Francisco." It is a little remarkable that the cost of transportation was not made large enough to cover transportation to New Orleans or Philadelphia.

In this connection the inquiry arises, Why are the bullion producers of Nevada required to pay for transporting silver from that State to Philadelphia or New Orleans, neither of which are in bullion producing centers. The mint at Carson City was established for the purpose of accommodating the mining interests and encouraging the development of the mines, as shown by the debate in the Senate during the consideration of the appropriation of 1883, providing for the completion of the mint. (See Congressional Globe, 2d session, 40th Congress, 1887-'88, part 4, p. 3,476.)

As I have already shown, a special fund was provided to pay for the transportation of the coin produced at the several mints to such points as the Government might desire, without imposing a charge upon the producers by deducting the cost of transportation from the price paid for the bullion. This unjust discrimination against the Carson Mint made it impossible for producers of silver bullion to dispose of it at that mint without a loss, and is one of the reasons why sales of silver bullion at that mint fell off and increased at New Orleans.

A direct bonus was given to the producers of bullion if they would not sell at Carson. On page 185 (Report Secy. Treas., 1886, vol. 1, Finance) the Director of the Mint says that it is "doubtless true that the cessation of deposits at the mint at Carson was largely due . . . to the collection of a transportation charge from depositors for the cost of transportation of refined bullion."

The following table, taken from the report of the Director of the Mint for 1888, shows the value of the coinages at the Carson mint from the time of its organization in 1870, and the value of the coinages at the New Orleans mint and including the year 1887:

Year.	Val. Coinages Carson Mint.	Val. Coinages New Orleans.
1870.	\$ 215,000 00	None.
1871.	545,635 50	"
1872.	876,725 00	"
1873.	439,274 00	"
1874.	3,970,141 00	"
1875.	4,953,168 00	"
1876.	6,400,145 00	"
1877.	3,990,000 00	"
1878.	2,350,310 00	"
1879.	1,374,165 00	"
1880.	1,067,965 00	\$ 2,948,500 00
1881.	628,628 00	5,791,500 00
1882.	2,397,275 00	6,194,200 00
1883.	2,588,030 00	8,733,000 00
1884.	2,940,040 00	9,730,000 00
1885.	1,100,000 00	5,185,000 00
1886.	None	10,910,000 00
1887.	None	11,600,000 00

There was no coinage at the New Orleans Mint from 1862 to 1878, and coinage operations were discontinued at the Carson Mint on March 8, 1885.

It will be seen that it required the destruction of the Carson Mint, located in a large mineral producing region, to create business for the mint at New Orleans, in a cotton and sugar producing region, and a thousand miles from the nearest mines.

The foregoing table shows that before the Coinage Act of February 28, 1878, went into operation a considerable amount of coinage had been executed at the Carson Mint for several years; but after the passage of that Act the Director of the Mint assumed, in direct violation of law, the power to fix the price to be paid for silver bullion at the Carson Mint, and to make such other regulations as to embarrass the operations of that mint, and cause great fluctuations in the amount of coin produced by it, until finally the Director of the Mint assigns the results of his own actions in discriminating against this mint as an excuse for closing it.

Another flagrant discrimination against

the Carson Mint was the withdrawal of its bullion fund on May 30, 1885. The Director of the Mint states in his report for 1886, that on the day "the Secretary of Treasury authorizing the Superintendent of the Mint at Carson as well as Assayers in charge of the United States assay offices other than at New York that hereafter funds to be used by them for the purchase of bullion would be placed with the Assistant Treasurer at New York and San Francisco."

To deprive the Superintendent of the Carson Mint of funds with which to buy bullion was a very effective way of preventing the sale of bullion at that place, and the Director of the Mint frankly says that it had the desired effect, as follows:

"I took occasion to say that it was doubtless true that the cessation of deposits at the Mint at Carson was largely due, first to the payment of depositors by draft instead of cash."

(Rep. Secy. Treas. 1886, vol. 1, Finance, p. 185.)

Carson City is as good a place to store coin as New Orleans, and there is no practical difference in the distance between the two points so far as cost of transportation of coin to Washington or New York is concerned. The twelve-page argument of the Director of the Mint in his report for 1887, to induce Congress to abolish the Carson Mint, discloses the various devices resorted to to defeat the design of Congress in establishing this mint, but it did not satisfy Congress that a Mint fairly conducted ought not to exist at Carson; nor is it apparent that this argument that New Orleans is a better place for a Mint than Carson. It is true that after a large business was provided for the New Orleans Mint by discriminations in its favor and against the Carson Mint, the coinage was less at New Orleans than at Carson. The simple reason is that the Carson Mint was required to bear all the fixed charges of officers, laborers, etc., to conduct a Mint, while it was deprived of bullion to coin, while the New Orleans Mint was abundantly supplied with bullion from Nevada and other mining regions. If the Carson Mint had been treated as friendly as the New Orleans Mint there is no reason why coinage operations could not have been carried on as cheaply at the former as at the latter.

A fair construction of the Statute makes it the plain duty of the Treasury Department to operate the Mint at Carson as a Mint. There is no power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury or the Director of the Mint to discontinue coinage operations at that institution. Mints are established and discontinued by law, and not by rulings of the Treasury Department. The argument of the Director that the Mint ought not to have been established, and that the reasons in favor of the passage of the Act to establish it were insufficient, is hardly within the duties of an Executive officer. His duty is to execute laws. The policy of enacting them belongs to another branch of the Government. The Director's argument having been made and submitted to Congress, and Congress having manifested its purpose to be directly opposite to the views of the Director by continued appropriations to carry on coinage operations at the Mint, I submit that it is time now for the Director to submit to the will of the Legislative Department and execute the law, and I am inclined to think the Director does not differ from me in this opinion.

The appropriation for the Carson Mint for the fiscal years 1888 and 1889 are each as follows:

"For salary of Superintendent, \$3,000; for Assayer, Melter and Refiner, and Coiner, at \$2,500 each; Assistant Assayer, Assistant Melter and Refiner, and Assistant Coiner, at \$2,000 each; Chief Clerk, at \$2,250; Cashier, Book-keeper and Weigh Clerk, at \$2,000 each; Abstract Clerk, and Register of Deposits, at \$1,800 each; Assayer's Computation Clerk, at \$1,200; in all, \$28,550.

"For wages of workmen and adjusters, \$60,000.

"For incidental and contingent expenses, \$25,000."

Each of the appropriations for the fiscal years 1888 and 1889 amount to \$114,550, which is the same amount that has been appropriated to conduct the Mint as a Mint for a number of years.

Before the establishment of the Carson Mint there was a Mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, and also one at Charlotte, North Carolina, besides the one at New Orleans. These Mints were useless, but the Secretary of the Treasury did not assume the power to abolish them. The power to do so was given to him by the following proviso in the Act of July 23, 1866, making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government.

"Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to remove the whole or any portion of the machinery, apparatus and fixtures of the branch Mints of the United States at New Orleans, Charlotte, and Dahlonega, to such other branch Mints as in his opinion may require the same, or at his discretion to discontinue the branch Mints at New Orleans, Charlotte and Dahlonega, and to dispose of the property belonging thereto, if he shall deem it expedient, at public auction to the highest bidder." (14 U. S. Stat., p. 203.)

The power to abolish the New Orleans Mint was not exercised, but by some strange freak the Carson Mint has been made the victim. I submit that a mistake has been made and the wrong Mint abolished, and that the Act of July 23, 1866, authorizing the closing of the New Orleans Mint had no application to the Mint at Carson City.

There are many regulations which might be made by the Secretary of the Treasury to deprive the producers of bullion of the advantages of the Carson Mint, such as excessive charges for melting, refining and separating. I have heard many complaints of unfriendly discriminations by the Director of the Mint against the Carson Mint besides those charging for transportation of coin and depriving the Superintendent of the Mint of money with which to purchase bullion. I have not examined these complaints in detail, but may have occasion to do so hereafter.

There is no reason why all the operations of the Carson Mint may not be conducted

as cheaply as at any other Mint or assay office. The climate of Carson City is better for effective labor than that of New York, Philadelphia or New Orleans. The salaries paid to the officers of the Carson Mint are less than those paid to the officials of any other Mint. The building and machinery and all the appliances for operating this Mint are first-class, and there is no reason why it should ever have been discontinued.

I respectfully request that coinage operations at the Carson Mint be resumed, and that depositors of bullion shall be paid the same price for their bullion as is paid at any other Mint or assay office of the United States; that the Superintendent shall be furnished money with which to pay for the bullion, and that there shall be no discrimination, whatever, made against the Carson Mint in regard to any of its operations which do not pertain to all the Mints of the United States. There is no discrimination in the law, and I protest against any discrimination in the administration of it. Very Respectfully,

WM. M. STEWART.

To the Secretary of the Treasury.

SENATOR PUGH'S VIEWS.

He Thinks the Government Has No Right to Reclaim Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 11.—Senator Pugh, of Alabama, in an interview, stated that he was opposed to appropriations being made for irrigation, as the Government has no power to appropriate public money for reclaiming land for agricultural purposes. The fact of the Government undertaking to furnish water as a fertilizer of deserts would open up an unlimited field for appropriations. It never will be an object of national concern to irrigate the deserts.

The constitutional lawyers have always maintained that the Government has no power to appropriate money for agricultural uses. The Government has the right to appropriate money for making surveys and estimates so that individuals may obtain information and appropriate these lands in the best way for themselves. At the present time, and for years to come, there would be no necessity for more land being brought into use, if all the unemployed lands which have passed into private hands were worked. It was criminal for the Government to give away its public domain, but it must not try to rectify the error by an unconstitutional act. When the time arrives for irrigation, private capital will jump to meet the occasion as it always does when there is necessity for it.

Samoans to Elect Their King.

LONDON, May 12.—The Times says: The Samoan Conference has come to an agreement in regard to the land commission question and its side issues; also to the restriction on sales of firearms and spirits to the natives. The election of King will be left to the Samoans. It is doubtful if Germany will yield as easily to the tripartite principle of the Government, as in the Council of England shows no leaning and is playing the part of an honest broker.

Illinois is being very liberally treated by President Harrison. Illinois was for Gresham last time but it may not be next time.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Feb. 21-wf-ly.

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DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12 1/2 CENTS PER WEEK.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

BREVITIES.

Plenty of snow in the mountains.
Wm. Thompson has returned from the Bay.
D. A. Bender was over from Carson yesterday.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for paints and brushes.
Another lovely rain storm commenced last evening.

W. H. A. Pike, of Churchill, was in town yesterday.
Union has been assessed twenty-five cents per share.

Parasols for everybody at Ed Northrop's from 25 cents up.

Lieut. Gov. Davis is rusticated at the Colorado Hot Springs.

D. W. Wightman and wife, of Churchill county, are visiting Reno friends.

New Saloons and an elegant stock of new white goods at Ed Northrop's.

Go to Lange & Schmitt for garden hose, lawn mowers, and ice cream freezers.

Now is your time to buy carpets. Big reduction in carpets at Ed Northrop's.

Last night's shower was the first of the Summer series predicted by Tom Julien.

Mrs. J. O. Lewis departed for Brooklyn, New York, yesterday, on a visit to her son.

A. O. Bragg and wife went out to Long Valley yesterday afternoon. They will return Thursday.

Lot 3, Block "U," Powling's Addition, was sold yesterday to A. M. Beabe. Consideration \$250.

Ex-Governor Newton Booth, of California, left for the East last Sunday night. He may visit Europe before returning.

Minneapolis Tribe of Red Men, of Reno, refuse to have anything to do with the Sunday picnic proposed by the Comstock Lodge.

M. M. Harris, late Night Clerk at the Depot Hotel, left last night for Lake Tahoe to take charge of the Tahoe House for the Summer season.

Ex-Sheriff A. K. Lamb came over from Carson yesterday. Lamb is a guard at the State Prison but wants to be a watchman in the Carson Mint.

University cadets in "Our Regiment," military costumes; laughable situations; sparkling wit, light laughter and song in "Ours," May 30th at McKissick's Opera House.

Yesterday morning Richard Herz, brother of the jeweler, and Frank Peterson, the engineer, and sister, left for an European trip. Mr. Herz goes to Germany and Mr. Peterson and sister to Sweden.

WEATHER PROPHECIES.

Tom Julien Predicts Plenty of Rain, and a Big Thunder Storm.

Hon. Thos. Julien, the Weather Prophet of the Sierra, is all right. In conversation last evening with the man who looks out for the JOURNAL, so far as the weather service is concerned, Mr. Julien said he was willing to risk his reputation on two predictions he would make. The first is that there would be a big thunder storm before the 10th of June, and the second that during the Summer months this section would be visited by frequent rain storms, and that there would be plenty of water for all purposes. The JOURNAL hopes these predictions will prove true, and if they should not the JOURNAL predicts there will be an Indian dance at Reno in the sweet by and by, and the Weather Prophet of the Sierra had better be out on the hills chasing the moon. Meantime Bill Bechtel is advised to study the charts, and do a little mind reading.

The New Railroad Company.

The Nevada Pacific Railroad Company filed its articles of association Monday (May 13) in the office of the Secretary of State, at Carson, and paid into the treasury of the company \$50,000, in compliance with the laws of Nevada.

The Directors are Jno. Sharp, LeGrand Young, Joseph Jennings, W. E. F. Deal, Charles F. Bicknell, W. G. Thompson and Riley Davis.

The company is organized to build a railroad connecting the Utah Southern with the Atlantic & Pacific at Daggett, and will pass through Lincoln county, with a branch into Nye county.

V. & T. Time-Table.

Following is the new time-table of the V. & T. R. R.: The express train leaves Reno at 8:55 A. M. arrives at Carson 10:10, leaves Carson at 10:30, and arrives at Virginia 11:45, returning leaves Virginia at 5:30 P. M. arrives at Carson 6:35, leaves Carson 6:45, and arrives at Reno 8:00. The local train leaves Virginia at 7:30 A. M., arrives at Carson 8:55, leaves Carson 9:30, and arrives at Reno 11:15; returning leaves Reno at 1:45 P. M., arrives at Carson 4:00, leaves Carson 5:10, and arrives at Virginia 6:55.

The N. Y. World says: "The Yaidia Twin Sisters, pretty and graceful girls, who had won plaudits in Europe long before they came here to find even warmer appreciation. Their skill and absolute daring are undeniable, and the picturesque of their feats is strengthened by the uniqueness and beauty of their revolving apparatus, which seems to be all silver, of spider's web construction.

No more impressive mechanical effect had been seen here in years. The Yaidia performance closed with Miss Lizzie's daring dive from the dome of the theatre to the net far below.

Mr. Kelly's show is so good that nobody can doubt that this season, like his namesake of hotel fame, he will do quite well.

ON THE SIERRA.

Graphic Account of the Late Severe Storm—Mountaineers on Snow-Shoes Seek the Villages.

All accounts agree that the recent storm in the Sierra Nevada was never before equalled for fierceness in the month of May. A correspondent at Emigrant Gap corroborates this opinion, and furnishes the Sacramento Record-Union the following interesting description of the storm and incidents connected therewith in that section:

Thinking that your many readers might be interested in an account of the great storm that lately visited this section, and of just how much of the "beautiful" that fell and now remains to dazzle the eyes of a sojourner in these elevated regions, I will say that on Saturday morning, the 4th, the snow began to come gently down, increasing as the day advanced, and through the night. Sunday morning found but slight sprinkling of snow on the ground, the old snow having long before disappeared, the ground being so warm as to melt it as fast as it fell. There was, however, on the level ground from four to six inches of snow. On Sunday the snow came down thick and fast, and the storm increased in violence until Monday, when it reached a point in fierceness rarely witnessed by the oldest inhabitants. In the early part of the evening there was a prospect of its breaking away. This, however, proved to be only a feint, for in less than one hour it came down (though without wind) thicker and faster than ever, continuing almost incessantly until about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and when the sun rose in its splendor over the snow-clad peaks to the east, the pine trees, with their foliage covered and bending with their load of snow, presented to the beholder

A SIGHT MAGNIFICENT

In the extreme. Limbs not able to longer sustain their loads would crack, break and precipitate their immense loads of snow down a hundred feet or more, rebounding in clouds of crystals only to again fall and mingle with that which had preceded.

As the day advanced lumbermen, miners and woodchoppers, who had not been able to reach the town for four days, began to pour in to get their mails, a "square meal," a little "grub," and a good deal of something else, mixed in with cribbage, pedro and an occasional "four aces," which made one little day lively. The snow bluffs filled to overflowing and still the towns, and to one not accustomed to the mountains they came not as white men usually come—they came with shoes twelve feet long and five inches wide, and with long poles or sticks in their hands. True, they looked like men, but their faces, from their eyes down, were black, while from their eyes up they were white. That your readers may understand to what race of people they belonged, I will endeavor to make it thus clear. The shoes are snowshoes, made of wood and turned up in front like the runners of a sleigh. Upon these the men mount and work their way up the mountain sides, and when at the summit they slide down the other side at lightning speed. The eyes and the snow bluffs their eyes so that it would be impossible for them to see did they not take charcoal and blotken their cheeks; thus they are able to go in defiance of the dazzling "the beautiful."

A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW.

Early in the morning some discussion was had concerning the amount of snow that had fallen during the storm, so the writer proceeded to measure, weigh and figure. The place selected was an average one, and by actual measurement the depth was found to be thirty-four inches. Then we cut out carefully a block, from the top to the ground, 12 inches square. This measured 12x12 by 34 inches, the depth of the snow, which weighed 42.5 pounds. This, when reduced to water, would represent a block of water 12x12, and 8.16 inches deep, thus showing that the snow now on the ground, if converted into water, would cover the ground by a sheet 9.16 inches deep.

WHAT IT REPRESENTS AS WATER.

It has been satisfactorily demonstrated that it requires from twelve to fourteen inches of snow to produce one inch of water. This being the case we can readily see that the snow on the ground this morning represented over eight feet of snow, falling in ordinary winter weather. But we must bear in mind that the snow falling in the first twenty-four hours does not enter into this computation, it having all melted away; so, allowing that had the ground been covered with snow when this storm commenced, there would have fallen in twenty-four hours at least twelve inches. This would make the total snowfall of the storm over nine feet, equal to 9.16 inches of water. There is no record of such a fall of snow in May, and men who have lived here for nearly forty years have no recollection of ever having seen such a storm at this season of the year. Business, in consequence of the storm, will be considerably retarded, and stock men who drive their stock over the mountains will suffer serious annoyance from the great depth of snow which will confront them when nearing the Summit.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Reno Will Decorate the Graves.

The Grand Army Committee, acting in conjunction with the Woman's Relief Corps, and the citizens, met at Nasby's store Monday evening, and decided that Decoration Day should be properly observed at Reno. Judge Bigelow was selected as President of the Day, Hon. Thos. Filch as Orator, and Lieutenant Ducat as Grand Marshal. The programme this year will vary from that of late years. The decorative exercises will take place only at the Hillside cemetery, and the literary exercises will be held at the Opera House.

The Committees of Arrangements are: From O. M. Mitchell Post—W. L. Eschall, N. P. Jacques, Rev. Wm. Lucas and S. A. Hamlin. From the Ladies' Relief Corps—Mrs. Henry Hussey, Mrs. J. N. Evans, Mrs. Louis Dean and Mrs. White. From the citizens—W. O. H. Martin, C. C. Powling, Wm. Webster and H. P. Krans.

How They Work It in Elko.

W. W. Rogers of Elko, who is known by nearly every one on the Comstock through his prominence in I. O. O. F., K. of P., G. A. B. and other circles, paid Virginia city a flying visit Monday night. In conversation with an Enterprise reporter, the gentleman gave away the Elko method of beating the 12 o'clock closing law. He said: "We open on New York time—thus gaining three hours—and close on San Francisco time, gaining another hour. The other two hours we work on Nevada, Colorado, or any time that will answer the purpose. So far there has been no attempt to enforce the law in our burg, and I really sympathize with you poor devils who have to walk the sidewalks."

Such Things Only Occur in Chicago.

Lincoln Journal: Chicago is the Paris of America. In no other city would the defeated candidate for Judge send his victorious opponent a valuable present of a cover in gold letters to accompany his congratulations on his success as a Judge. There was, of course, no covert suggestion in this present that the Judge-elect ought to read up, now he was going on the bench.

A Glorious Future Ahead It.

New York Sun: Broken in Texas, Michigan, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, only existing by force of habit or contempt in States where it is not enforced, Prohibition seems to have, as we said of Alfred de Musset, a glorious future behind it.

Strawberry Social.

The members of Adah Chapter, O. E. S., will give a literary and strawberry social at the Masonic Hall this evening. Admission 25 cents.

Ex-President Cleveland, the Washington correspondent of the New York World says, wrote a personal letter to President Harrison soliciting the appointment of Mr. Thompson as Civil Service Commissioner, and it was mainly on his recommendation that the appointment was made.

FIFTY-CENT COLUMN.

All classes of legitimate advertisements of exceeding six lines, inserted in this column at 50 Cents per Week.

For Sale.

One house on Washington street, and one house on Halston street, opposite residence of G. T. Bender. Enquire of, R. W. Gray, On last named place.

To the Public.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my son, Albert F. Derrick, as I have given him his age, Mrs. A. J. GILSON. Reno, May 1, 1889.

For Sale.

A completely furnished house—12 rooms, bath room and closets, large cellar, lot 50x100, barn and outhouses, good well water, shade and fruit trees. This fine property is located on Commercial Row, near West street. Would suit for private lodging house. Price, \$4,000; half cash down, balance on time. Apply to C. S. Martin, real estate agent Reno, Nevada.

For Sale.

The Black Horse Livery Stable, consisting of a four year lease, five horses, including a stallion, wagon, buggy and sulky harness, saddles, and other things too numerous to mention. Time given on good security. Apply to DR. T. MAXDALL, april 18

For Sale.

House for rent and furniture for sale. Enquire at Palace Hotel.

For Sale.

Ten desirable town lots, 30x250, with water sufficient for irrigation; fronting on State St. Price, \$200 per lot. Apply to R. E. LINDSAY.

For Sale.

A nice new cottage house of six rooms, in good location. Lot 10x140. For sale cheap. Enquire of R. E. HUNTER, Real Estate Agent.

THE PALACE

—IS—

RENO'S LEADING HOTEL.

—IT HAS—

Light Sun Rooms,

Restaurant Attached,

Fine Billiard Parlor,

EVERY ATTENTION PAID TO GUESTS. Polite and accommodating attendants in every department. The house is first-class throughout, is open day and night, and every attention is shown travelers.

PALACE RESTAURANT,

IN PALACE HOTEL, . . . RENO, NEVADA.

J. GODFREY, Proprietor.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS,

DAY OR NIGHT.

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

The public can rest assured that the Palace Restaurant will be maintained in a first-class manner.

T. K. HYMERS,

TRUCKER LIVERY, FEEDLAND SALE STABLE.

Cor. Sierra and Second Sts., Reno, Nev.

Horses, Buggies and Saddle Horses

—TO LET—

And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month Terms to suit the times

We have also attached a large Bay Farm with good Stables. Also Corral for stock and watered. FRANK TO LET

ESPERETTE OR SANFOID,

—And the Finest—

Farm, Kitchen Garden and

FLOWER SEEDS,

—At Moderate Prices at—

PINNIGER'S

APOTHECARY,

Corner Commercial Row and Virginia Street, Reno Nevada.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS of all persons having claims against the estate of Peter Frank, deceased, to present the same with proper vouchers to H. P. Brown, Administrator of said estate at his residence on 5th street in the Western Addition to the town of Reno, Nevada, within three months from the first publication of this notice.

By order of the Court. H. P. BROWN,

Administrator of the estate of Peter Frank, deceased. March 20, 1889-3m

SELLS BROTHERS' MASTODON CIRCUS.

The Towering Mastodon of Tented Shows

SELLS BROTHERS'

3-Ring Circus,

Royal Roman Hippodrome,

Elevated Stage,

And 5-Continent Menagerie,

Now in Permanent Consolation with

S. H. BARRETT'S

UNIVERSAL MENAGERIE,

2-RING CIRCUS,

Racing Carnival and Great

WORLD'S FAIR

WILL EXHIBIT

IN

RENO

Tuesday, May 21st, 1889.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

THE CHILDREN'S DREAM

An extraordinary unification of the leading Shows of America. Entertaining by their religious consolidation the most voluminous and

Vast Amusement Organization

Than mind can conceive or capital produce. In each and every department the consummation of a perfect show, wonderful in extent and variety, multitudinous in choice and acceptable attractions, and presenting each act and feature with style, method and elegance, appreciated by patrons and commended by everybody.

Largest Tents

EVER CONSTRUCTED,

Whose mighty mazes of canvas canopy more space and enclose more novel and prominent features than the tents of a dozen contemporary exhibitions. A matchless

Hippodromatical, Zoological, Equestrian and Spectacular Exhibition!

To witness which thousands of men daily

A Parade Without a Parallel!

In gleaming glamour and impressive spectacular grandeur, presenting sumptuous scenes, thrilling surprises and gorgeous effects never before witnessed on the public streets.

The Children's Dream Of Fairyland.

A delightful episode of the magnificent Free Street Pageant.

ELECTRIFYING HIPPODRAMATIC SPORTS

Realistic Gladiatorial Contests, exciting Chariot and Running Races and thrilling Trials of Speed. The poetical, historical, dating and ever memorable

SHERIDAN'S RIDE

Vividly, artistically and realistically reproduced on our mammoth Hippodrome Track. The most comprehensive and

EXHAUSTIVE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION!

Ever shown under canvas. The largest and best trained Herd of Elephants, two immense Hippopotami, fifty golden, statue crowned and sumptuously adorned Oases filled with the strangest objects known to natural history, monstrous Python, Anacondas and Boa-Constrictors, huge African and American Serpents and Reptiles, multi-hued Birds from the Tropics, and rare and curious Beasts from every land and clime.

A New and Salient Revolution in Tented Entertainments

Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday May, 22.

ALSO EXHIBITS AT

Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday May, 22.

Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday May, 22.

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Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday May, 22.

Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday May, 22.

Carson City, Monday, May 20; Truckee, Wednesday May, 22.

PALACE DRY GOODS STORE.

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE!

AT THE

PALACE

Dry Goods and Carpet House.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, MAY 6TH.

THE ADVANTAGE OF HAVING AN EXPERIENCED buyer in the market, who is ever ready to procure rare values when there is an opportunity, will be readily seen in our establishment this coming Monday. Recent purchases made by him will enable us to offer MANY ARTICLES, which are particularly adapted for this time of the year, at prices never heard of in the State.

Look at the Array of Bargains!

- 12 pieces Check Nainsook, assorted patterns, we will sell at 8¢ cents per yard.
- 20 pieces Small Check Gingham, in blue and white, brown and white and black and white, usual price 10 cents, down to 6½ cents per yard.
- 25 pieces figured Lawns, fast colors and newest designs, only 5 cents a yard.
- 12 pieces Challies, warranted fast colors and newest patterns, we will sell at 8¢ cents per yard.
- 10 dozen ladies' colored Jersey Silk Mitts, only 25 cents a pair, worth 50 cents.
- 35 dozen Misses' French ribbed black lisle thread Hose, sizes 5 to 8½, 25 cents a pair, worth double.
- 5 dozen children's white Normandy Bonnets, at 15 cents each.
- 3 dozen ladies' white Aprons, at the nominal price of 20c each.
- 25 dozen ladies' colored border hemstitched handkerchiefs, warranted fast colors and choice designs, at 5 cents each.
- 75 dozen ladies' Collars, Cuffs and Chemisettes, at the marvelous low price of only 10 cents each.
- 10 dozen ladies' black Jerseys, with fancy vest fronts and pleated back, at 75 cents apiece.
- 25 dozen ladies' 5-button Kid Gloves in light tan, medium tan, and brown, excellent value, 50 cents a pair.

Our stock of Dress Goods, Silks, Surahs, Plushes, White Goods, Satens, Gingham, etc., is to well known for its exquisite shades, designs and cheapness to require comment.

Our Trimming and Cloak Department is replete with the latest novelties of the season.

Extraordinary inducements will be offered in Carpets, Matting and Linoleum.

In Wall Papers we carry the latest designs and tints only, and sell them at the lowest possible prices.

We respectfully invite our customers and the public in general to call early and secure some of the many bargains offered.

Palace Dry Goods and Carpet House.

JOHN BREUNER, SACRAMENTO.

JOHN BREUNER,

Furniture and Bedding,

604, 606, and 608 K Street.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

THE OLD RELIABLE FURNITURE HOUSE OF JOHN

Breuner is well worthy of note, and we take pleasure in devoting to it due space and attention. Mr. Breuner has been engaged in this business for thirty-three years and conducts one of the largest business houses in California. He manufactures and deals in all kinds of furniture and bedding, and has established a most enviable celebrity for the excellence of the goods turned out by his house. He carries a very large stock, embracing all grades and kinds of furniture and quotes prices that defy competition. His goods are all first-class, made of the best material and first-class workmanship, and the people cannot find a more advantageous house to deal with. He carries a supply of photographs of all goods, which will be sent free of charges to any address, and by this method people at a distance can select goods at home as well as in person at his house, and may rest assured of being satisfactorily and fairly treated by him. This is a most convenient and pleasant method for those abroad, and we recommend a trial of it.

I. FREDRICK.

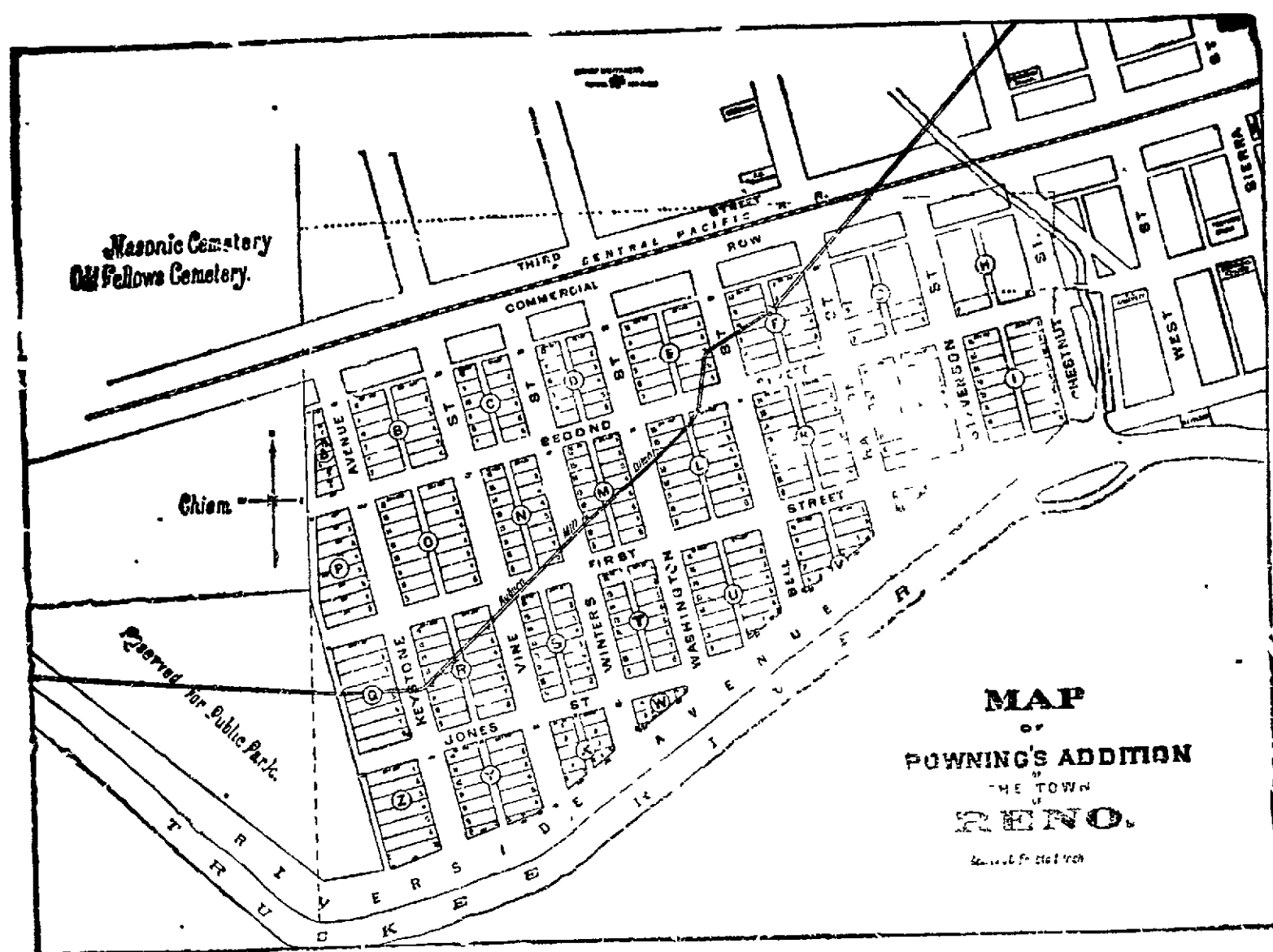
I. FREDRICK,

Leading Jeweler

AND

WATCHMAKER.

Best of Goods and Workmanship at Lowest Prices.



250 Beautiful Lots For Sale!

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN INVESTMENT AND A HOME.

THE MOST LOVELY PORTION OF RENO.

Facing the Truckee—The Aristocratic Avenue Riverside Driveway—Splendid Sewerage—Healthy Location and Safe From Fire.

The proprietor is now ready to receive proposals for lots in Powning's Addition. The map gives a good idea of the tract, which is situated between the Central Pacific Railroad and the Truckee River, and commences on the west at a point three blocks distant from Virginia Street, making it the most central and convenient of any portion of the rapidly growing town of Reno. Unlike any other part of the town this Addition faces the beautiful Truckee River and Riverside Avenue is certain to become the fashionable driveway of the country. The streets are 80 feet wide, while Riverside and Keystone Avenues are intended to be 100 feet in width. All alleys are 20 feet wide. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. Being situated as it is it is more safe from fire than any other section. The regular lots are 60x140 feet. The sewerage is perfect.

Before Buying Elsewhere Parties will do Well to Look at These Lots.

RENO

Reno's geographical position is excellent. It is on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, only 154 miles from Sacramento, and 244 miles from San Francisco. It is the terminus of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad running south, and of the Nevada and California Railroad running north. It has two Flouring Mills, Planing Mills, three Nurseries, a Soap Factory, Reduction Works, and other industries. A great Woolen Mill and a Sash, Door, Blind and Box Factory, are about to be established.

Reno has the Bank of Nevada with \$300,000 capital, and the First National Bank with \$200,000 capital. It has two fine papers in the DAILY and WEEKLY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL and the Daily and Weekly Gazette.

Reno is the natural home of the Alfalfa, and therefore the great cattle headquarters of the State. Here are fed the prime beef for the California market. Reno potatoes are the best in the world, and she also excels in Strawberries and the small fruits. Reno Wheat took the first prize at the great New Orleans Exposition.

The State Fair is always held at Reno.

Reno is the County Seat of Washoe County, the wealthiest county in Nevada.

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY is offered for sale by the Fredhill estate. Two dwelling houses on Virginia street, opposite City Hotel. Two dwelling houses, northwest corner Virginia and Fourth streets. For full particulars enquire of FRANK GOLDEN, Administrator.

RENO!

Has 5,000 Population and is Growing Rapidly.

The Loveliest Town!

The Cleanest Town!

The Wealthiest Town!

The Healthiest Town!

RENO

Is Supported by the Richest

Farming Country of Nevada,

Northern California and Southern Oregon

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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RENO

Has no equal in Nevada or California for salubrity of climate, wealth of soil, diversity of products and stability. Situated in the very heart of the celebrated Truckee Meadows the future of Reno is assured. Reno is the City of Homes. There is not a house to rent in Reno. New buildings are occupied as fast as erected. Reno has advantages which no other town can equal. The climate is mild and genial in Winter, and even and healthful in Summer. There are no excessively heated or severely cold terms, and while the days may be warm in Summer the nights are deliciously cool; in Winter sleigh-riding is the exception and not the rule.

Facilities for irrigating surpass any in the State and there is no failure of crops. Reno has Churches of all denominations, Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls, Mt. St. Mary's Academy, the State University, and splendid Public Schools.

The Reno Water Co. furnishes ample pure, cold water for all purposes. The Reno Electric Light Co.'s electric light system, already well established, is being augmented. The Reno Gas Co. supplies gas for all purposes. The streets of Reno are lighted by electricity.

ANDREW BENSON,

Livery, Feed and Sale Stable.

STOCK CORREALS AND SCALES.

RENO, NEVADA. First-Class Turnouts. "Grand" Stock Unusually Provided For. Charges to Suit the Time.

RENO!

Is the Railroad Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Educational Center of Nevada.

RENO

Is the Healthiest Town in Nevada.

RENO

Is Great, and Alfalfa is King!

The Safest Investment

IN THE STATE

RENO PROPERTY

Is the Cheapest on the Coast in comparison with that of other cities.

I. O. O. F.

TRUCKEE LODGE, NO. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, meet in their new hall, west side Sierra street, near the Golden Eagle Hotel, Reno, Nevada, every Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is requested. Visiting members in good standing are cordially invited to attend.

STATE FAIR, 1889.

1889 THE STATE FAIR 1889

--Of 1889, Will be Held--

AT RENO,

Commencing September 30th and Ending October 5th, 1889.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in Pavilion.

Trials of Speed to be Conducted Under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN ACCORDANCE with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the State," approved March 7, 1885.

Members of the State Board of Agriculture:

C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County, ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County, THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County, W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County, H. F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County, JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County, H. M. YERINGTON, of Ormsby County, L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County, P. H. MULOAHY, of Washoe County, T. B. RICEY, of Douglas County, W. O. H. MARTIN, of Washoe County, E. F. BOYLE, of Storey County.

Officers of the Society:

THEODORE WINTERS, President
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary
C. T. BENDER, Treasurer

For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada. THEO. WINTERS, President.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

Monday, September 30th

Grand combined auction sale, beginning at 10 A. M., will be sold live stock of every description. Persons desiring to make sales will make entries with the Secretary, stating explicitly what they desire to sell. Five per cent commission will be charged, on sales. Entries close September 1st. For further information apply to the Secretary, at Reno.

No 1—Trotting—2-2-2 class, purse \$1,200, \$750 to first, \$300 to second, \$150 to third.

Tuesday, October 1st.

No 2—Running Stake—Two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile, \$200 added, \$50 entrance, \$15 forfeit, second horse to save entrance.

No 3—Running—Three year olds and upwards, making, if three years old, allowed 5 pounds, if four years old, 10 pounds, if five years old, 15 pounds. Seven-eighths of a mile, Purse \$250, \$50 to second.

No 4—Running Stake—One and one eighth miles and repeat, \$200 added, entrance \$50, forfeit \$15, second horse to save entrance

Wednesday, October 2nd

No 5—Trotting—2-2-2 class, purse \$1,000, \$500 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third.

No 6—Pacing—Class 2-2-2, purse \$500, \$250 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third.

Thursday, October 3d

No 7—Running Stake—Three-year-olds. One and one quarter miles, \$200 added, \$50 entrance, \$25 forfeit, second horse to save entrance.

No 8—Running—Seven-eighths of a mile. Owners' handicap, weight not less than 90 pounds, purse \$150, second horse \$50.

No 9—Selling Purse—One and one eighth miles and repeat, purse \$200, of which \$50 to second and \$25 to third, for three year olds and upwards, horses to be entered for \$1,500 to carry five pounds two pounds allowed for each \$100 less down to \$1,000, then one pound for each \$100 less down to \$500. Selling price to be stated through entry box at 5 P. M. the day before the race.

Friday, October 4th.

No 10—Trotting—2-2-2 class, purse \$800, \$500 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third.

No 11—Pacing—Free for All—Purse \$1,000, \$600 to first, \$200 to second, \$100 to third.

No 13—Running Stake—Three-year-olds; 1 1/2 miles, \$500 added, \$100 entrance, \$25 forfeit, second horse to save entrance.

No 14—Trotting—Free for All—Purse \$1,500, \$1,000 to first, \$300 to second, \$200 to third.

REMARKS AND CONDITIONS:

Entries to running purses and stakes must be made to the Secretary on or before August 15, 1889.

Those who have nominated in stakes must name the day before the race at 5 P. M.

Entries to all trotting and pacing races close Sept 1st.

Five or more to enter, and three or more to start in all races for purses.

National Trotting Association Rules to govern trotting races. Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association Rules to govern running races.

All trotting and pacing races are the best three in five, unless otherwise specified, five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill, by a withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse. Entrance fee, 10 per cent, on purse, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to make a change of any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in. When the required number of starters appear, they may contest for the entrance money, to be divided as follows: 60% to the first and 35% to the second.

No horse shall receive more than one premium. In all purses entries not declared out by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race shall be required to start.

When there is more than one entry by one person, or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named by 5 P. M. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for walk over.

Racing colors to be named in entry.

In trotting races drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors which must be named in their entries.

Each day's races will commence promptly at 1 o'clock P. M.

All entries must be directed to C. H. Stoddard, Reno, Nevada.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE CHEAPEST! THE BEST!

TASSELL BROTHERS,

Powning's New Building, East Side of Virginia Street.

Are constantly receiving direct from the Leading Manufacturers of the United States the Largest and Most Complete Stock of

Fine and

Shoes, Slippers and General Footgear for Ladies, Youths and Misses

That have ever been received in this city. The public is invited to call and inspect them.

Boots and Shoes made to Order. Repairing Neatly Done. Leather and Findings a Specialty.

N. P. JAKES, PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

N. P. JAKES,

Corner of Second and Sierra Streets, RENO

Practical Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

Dealer in Hardware, Stoves and Ranges. Manufacturer of Copper, Tin and Iron Ware.

Agent for Old's Hollow Steel Axle Farm Wagons.

Agent for McCormick's Mowers and Reapers.

Agent for the celebrated Patti Roads Carts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS,
230 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Manufacture and have constantly on hand
SPORTING,
MINING,
and BLASTING
POWDER,

A superior quality, fresh from the mills. It is being constantly received and transported into the interior, is delivered to the consumer within a few days of the time of its manufacture, and is in every way

Superior to Any Other Powder
In the market. We have been awarded successively

Three Gold Medals!
At the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE and the State Agricultural Society for the superiority of our products over all others. We call attention to our

Hercules Powder,
Which combines all the force of other strong explosives now in use, and the lifting force of the very

BEST BLASTING POWDER,
Thus making it vastly superior to any other compound now in use

Circular containing a full description of this Powder can be obtained on application at the offices of any of our agents.
JOHN F. LONCE, Sec'y.

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

State of Nevada, County of Washoe, George H. Smith, Plaintiff, vs. Lewis Alexander, Defendant.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the affidavit of Charles A. Jones that said plaintiff has commenced an action in said Court against the said defendant (which action is still pending) to recover the sum of \$1,427.27 alleged to be due

it further appearing from said affidavit that said defendant has absconded and departed from this State and cannot, after due diligence, be found within the State and is absent from the State and in the City of San Francisco, California.

It further appearing from said affidavit that a cause of action now exists in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendant for which said cause of action suit is brought and is now pending and that said cause of action is against the said defendant Lewis Alexander, who cannot be personally served within the State of Nevada and against whom service is directed to be made and

It further appearing that an attachment has been issued in said action against the property of said defendant and has been served and levied upon personal property and credits and debts owing to the said defendant. Now, therefore, it is ordered by the Court that service of summons be made by publishing the summons in said action in the Reno Star-Journal, a newspaper printed and published at Reno, Nevada, for the period of six consecutive weeks, said publication to be made at least once a week until said time. It is also ordered that a copy of the complaint and summons be deposited in the Postoffice properly stamped and directed to the place of residence of defendant Lewis Alexander, at San Francisco, Cal.

R. R. BIGELOW, District Judge.

Dated at Reno, Nevada, May 8, 1889.

FOR SALE.

THE RESIDENCE

West Side of South Virginia Street,

NEXT DOOR TO COURT-HOUSE.

THIS DESIRABLE PROPERTY CONSISTS OF

314 lots, 50x100 feet, beautifully laid out, containing drives, a beautiful lawn, lovely shade and evergreen trees, and a great variety of shrubbery, fruit trees and vines. It is also supplied with water and gas, and is a most desirable spot for a residence. A three-inch water right goes with the place, which is also supplied with city water. Terms reasonable. Inquire at room seven, National Bank building. ag 21-11

EVERYBODY!

Visiting San Francisco

CAN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT

that will not fail to please friend and that is a

PORTRAIT

TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY BY

Talbot

The World-wide Known Photographic Artist

8 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

G. NOVACOVICH. H. J. BERRY.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

Vegetables, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware

TOBACCO, WINES, LIQUORS AND

CIGARS.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF MARY C. BHEIM. NOTICE IS

hereby given by the undersigned administrator of the estate of Mary C. Bheim, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within two months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of the County Clerk of the State of Nevada, or at the office of C. E. Mac, Esq., rooms 6 and 7 Old Fellows' Building in Virginia City, Nevada, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate.

MARY BHEIM, Administrator of the estate of Mary C. Bheim, deceased.

Dated at Reno, Nevada, April 6, 1889.

Reno Chapter No. 7, R. A. M.

THE Stated Conventions of Reno Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic Hall on the evening of the first Thursday in each month, commencing at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Sojourning members in good standing are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the R. A. M. L. L. OROBERT, Secretary.

TO LET ON SHARES.

THE FOLK'S MEETING HALL, near Verdi will be leased, on shares, to a responsible party, for the season of 1889. For particulars enquire of J. F. FOLKES, Verdi. (Gazette and Truckee Republic copy.)

A. O. U. W.

NEVADA LODGE, NO. 5, A. O. U. W., meets every Tuesday night in Masonic Hall. Visiting brothers cordially invited to attend.

H. RAMER, Recorder. G. O. MCNEES, M. W.

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